Delegate Preparation Guidelines for Model United Nations

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MODEL UNITED NATIONS
DELEGATE PREPARATION GUIDELINES
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North Carolina Consortium for Intercultural Education (NCCIIE) Model United Nations

**Brief History**

Ambassador Robert J. Ryan in August of 1987, was assigned to Saint Augustine’s College Ambassador-in-Residence by the United States Department of State. He served as a resource to the faculty and students of the colleges and universities (HBCUs) North Carolina Consortium for Intercultural Education (NCCIIE) Model United Nations. During his one-year tenure in North Carolina the member institutions in addition to Saint Augustine’s College ((President Prezell R. Robinson & Dr. Sadick Duda) that organized themselves to serve as Board of Directors on the member colleges of the consortium included:

- **Shaw University**  
  President Talbert O Shaw - Dr. Ernest Pickens
- **North Carolina Central University**  
  Chancellor Tyronza R. Richmond - Dr. Eugene A Eaves
- **North Carolina A&T State University**  
  Chancellor Edward B. Fort - Dr. Ronald O. Smith
- **Bennett College**  
  President Gloria R. Scott - Baffour Agyemon-Duah
- **Johnson C Smith University**  
  President Robert L. Albright - Professor T. Jesse Dent
- **Winston-Salem State University**  
  Chancellor Cleon F. Thompson - Dr. Lorenzo Battle
- **Fayetteville State University**  
  Chancellor Willis B. McLeod - Dr. Mary Jeffries

Faculty were appointed as the NCCIIE representative to serve as the NCCIIE Steering Committee. Ambassador Ryan coordinated meeting in collaboration with the member institutional representatives and guided them towards an agreement to promote international education. Constitution by-laws were drafted by the Steering Committee to the said agreement during forms. This agreement establishes the North Carolina Consortium for International and Intercultural Education which was ratified by the Chancellors and President, signed on November 17, 1989. The Department of State continue over the next three (3) years by the consecutive appointments of Senior Foreign Service Office Victor Tomseth as Diplomat-in-Residence. The Consortium was developed to serve and provide member intuitions opportunities for leaning in international and intercultural contexts. Specifically, the Consortium was formed to:

- Provide international and intercultural learning experiences for students enrolled in the member colleges and universities.
- Encourage interest in graduate studies and in international careers.
- Offer opportunities for professional development of member institution.
- Increase financial resources through cooperative efforts.
- Leverage these resources through independent and matching grants.
- Create and maintain a common catalog of information concerning international and intercultural courses, programs and activities.
- Engage in constructive efforts to inter-instructional transfer of course credits.
- Sustain efforts to increase awareness of international and intercultural education.
- Serve as a liaison agency among national organizations and other consortia.
- Establish an effective means for sharing international and intercultural expertise
- Hold workshops, special seminars and special programs to focus on international and intercultural topics.
What is the Model United Nations?

In order to get a better understanding, let’s first take a look at what the United Nations is. Created in 1945, the United Nations (UN) was created as a meeting place for representatives of all countries following World War II. Instead of fighting in battlefields, diplomats waged wars of words, seeking to resolve disputes peacefully. Today, the United Nations encompasses 193 different Member States, covering almost all of the land in the world.

North Carolina Consortium for Intercultural Education (NCCIIE) Model United Nations, is an educational simulation and academic competition in which students learn about diplomacy, international relations, and the United Nations. The MUN involves teaching researching, public speaking, debating, and writing skills, in addition to critical thinking, teamwork, and leadership abilities. Usually an extracurricular activity, however; some colleges offer Model UN as a course.

As attendees of Model United Nations (MUN) conferences, they will research a Member State, and participate in a real-world committee playing the role as a representative of your assigned Member State. Intensive research will be required, but you’ll come to understand your role as the representative of a perspective different than that of America’s

Participants in Model UN conferences, referred to as delegates, are placed in committees and assigned countries to represent. They are presented with their assignments in advance, along with a topic or topics that their committee will discuss. It is important for delegates conduct research before conferences and formulate positions that they will then debate with their fellow delegates in an assigned committee. At the conference, you’ll need to deliver speeches, work with other delegates, and compromise for a diplomatic solution that satisfies as many parties, including yours. These ideas will be written down in Resolutions, voted on at the end of the conference. At the end of a conference, the best-performing delegates in each committee are recognized with awards. Some of this content will be aimed at beginners of MUN, while other parts may assist those seeking to improve their diplomacy skills. The content may vary in applicability by the NCCIIE conference. Always check carefully with your conference’s official guidelines. Everything will be explained in detail in this manual.

Introduction
The rules of procedures are based upon the official Rules of Procedures of the General Assembly. The NCCIIE Model United Nations simulation (the Model) follows the same outline as the official rules and modifies the rules where pertinent for purposes of the simulation. In order to maintain the official number sequence of the rules, when any section or rule of the official Rules of Procedure is not essential to the Model, it is listed as “Not included in the Model.”

How the Model Works
General Assembly Plenary and Main Committee sessions are simulated in the Model. The Model will come to order with a ceremonial opening session consistent with the actual United Nations and may feature a keynote speaker. The Model will also simulate, on occasion, special sessions that are organized to mark events sponsored by the United Nations.

Resolutions
All proposals for resolutions must be submitted to the Secretariat. Proposals for resolutions are actually drafts of resolutions; however, they shall be referred to as proposals until they are voted upon and passed during the final plenary session, at which point if passed will be referred to as resolutions. Therefore, all proposals must be written in the format of a resolution and submitted by the sponsoring country delegation. Each country delegation may submit up to two proposals on each topic on the agenda for each committee. Sample resolutions may be accessed on the United Nations online archive. Resolutions should be original and try to limit proposals to one page.

All of the proposals submitted to the Secretariat in advance will be included in a Committee Document for each of the committees simulated. Also included in this document will be a Secretary General’s report on each topic for each committee. The Committee Document will be official agenda for the committee and delegates will consider only those items included in the document.

Please note the following:

1. Country delegations may submit up to two proposals on all topics on the agenda for each committee.
2. Proposals for consideration must be submitted electronically to the Secretariat on the opening day of the Model.
3. All proposals must follow the format of official United Nations resolutions and must be consistent with the highest ethical standards of the Model and its constituent institutions.
SAMPLE/MOCK OPENING CEREMONY ROLL CALL

HOSTING INSTITUTION: Introduce the Secretary General (Deputy Secretary read SG Bio)

WELCOME SPEECH: Secretary General Speaks

DELEGATE: Any Delegate can move to open roll call state (use formal name).

(I the Honorable Delegate of Islamic Republic of Iran moves to open roll call).

DELEGATE: Another delegate can properly second the motion (use formal name) (The honorable delegate of Islamic Republic of Pakistan seconds that motion).

UNDERSECRETARY GENERAL: (All those in favor to open roll call say I; All those appose say Nay) (Where there be any debate or questions).

SECRETARY GENERAL: The move have been moved and so carried.

DEPUTY SECRETARIES: Name counties one at a time, delegates stand with place-cards and state their formal name.

DELEGATES: All delegates stand and state their names (more than one country, one-person states country names (example; The Honorable Delegates of Libya is present and voting). (Only one country - The Honorable Delegate of Libya is present and voting).

MODERATOR: (The Honorable Delegate of Libya moves to close roll call)

(Can we get a second to that motion?)

DELEGATE: (The honorable delegate of Islamic Republic of Pakistan seconds that motion.)

MODERATOR: (All those in favor of closing roll call say I (pause for 10 seconds) all those appose say nay) pause for 10 seconds (Where there be any debate pause for 5 seconds if not the motion will be moved and so carried).
MODERATED/UNMODERATED CAUCUS IN THEIR COMMITTIES

MODERATOR: Introduces him/herself and committee for example first committee [peace and disarmament] is represented in this moderated caucus/unmoderated caucus committee meeting.

DELEGATE: The honorable delegate of the Syrian Arab Republic moves to set the agenda and time for 5 mins regarding topics First Committee Agenda topics: (Choose the topic you would to speak on in your committee.

1. Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction
2. Prevention of an arms race in outer space
3. Advancing a worldwide nuclear weapons ban
4. Promoting humane refugee policies in the context of national security

DELEGATE: The honorable delegate of the Islamic Republic of Iran seconds that motion to set the agenda and time for 5 mins regarding topics 3 and 4

MODERATOR: (Please raise your plaques to be speak on topic you selected.
(4. Promoting humane refugee policies in the context of national security).

DELEGATE: (Use your resolution if time is left over yield to another Delegate; floor or moderator).

DELEGATE: Delegates can make a motion for an unmoderated caucus. France move to an unmoderated caucus (The honorable delegate of the French Republic moves to move to an unmoderated caucus for 1hour (in this process the committee will bring out working papers to work on with other delegates for signatures if so wish to help pass resolutions.)

SECRETARIAT: Secretariat Collects resolutions for Security Council review and approval to pass or reject.

*NOTE: Stay in character all state your formal name to speak. (Additional committee rules are on pages 24-25).
Formal Debate Quick Tips

Formal Debate: During formal debate, the Moderator maintains a speakers list and delegates speak in the order they are listed. At this time, delegates have an opportunity to share their views with the entire committee.

Delegates may:
- Introduce their formal country
- Make speeches
- Answer questions,
- Debate resolutions
- Make amendments

Moderated Caucus: To go to a moderated caucus, a delegate makes a motion to suspend debate and the committee votes. Caucusing helps to facilitate discussion, especially when there is a long speakers list. A moderated caucus is a mixture of both formal and informal debate. Anyone may speak if they raise their placard and are called on by the Chair/Moderator.

Unmoderated Caucus: In an unmoderated caucus, delegates meet informally with one another and the committee staff to discuss and negotiate draft resolutions, amendments and other issues.

NOTE: Know the rules of procedure, don’t hold back the committees’ progress.
DELEGATE CODE OF CONDUCT

Dress Code
All clothing must adhere to guidelines that portray professionalism and modesty for FSU-MUN delegates.

- Standard delegate attire for the conference is business jacket, slacks (or skirts for women), dress shirt (with tie for men) and dress shoes.

- Dress sweaters, shorts, ball caps, jeans, sneakers and sunglasses are considered too casual. Clothes that expose excessive bare skin or are otherwise revealing are inappropriate.

As role models for delegates, staff, faculty advisors and guests are required to dress in business attire while participating in scheduled conference sessions.

This is what appropriate business attire looks like for men and women:
While participating in MUN delegates have a responsibility to always maintain the highest level of professionalism and diplomacy. Conference staff, faculty, and fellow delegates should always be treated with the highest level of courtesy and respect. Professionalism in speech, actions, and appearance on behalf of delegates is a requirement of this conference and necessary to its educational mission. It is assumed that all delegates will respect the property of the host hotel.

Delegates are expected to treat one another in a manner suited for conduct between the representatives of Member States meeting to discuss serious issues facing the world today.

Personal respect is expected even if delegate disagreement is intense; any personal disrespect, including but not limited to verbal harassment, insults, defamation, plagiarism, theft or vandalism of personal property, and/or sexual harassment, will not be tolerated.

Included in the expectation of delegate conduct is that delegate conduct towards the venue will be respectful both during and after conference hours. Our venue has been gracious towards Fayetteville, North Carolina Model United Nations, and MUN expects that all participants will be as courteous towards the hotel and its other guests.

**Delegates are expected to:**

- Remain “in character” at all times by consistently advocating the interests and representing the policies of the country assigned. To act “in character” also entails displaying respect for the opinions and ideas of fellow delegates, even if these opinions and ideas conflict with a given delegate’s own country priorities.
- Collaborate with fellow delegates where possible.

  • Conduct themselves in a courteous and professional manner at all times:

    1. Excessive alcohol consumption should be avoided. The legal drinking age in North Carolina is 21.
    2. The consumption of alcohol and other drugs in committee sessions is forbidden.
    3. Any issues related to illicit drugs will be immediately directed to the attention of Fayetteville State University authorities.
    4. Delegates who disrupt committee sessions or create problems in the hotel may be barred from further participation in the conference.

Delegates are encouraged to enjoy the variety of nighttime activities available at the located city. Please bear in mind, however, that the purpose of your being here is to participate in MUN Conference.
# EXAMPLE ASSIGNED COUNTRIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fayetteville State University</th>
<th>Bennett College</th>
<th>NC A &amp; T University</th>
<th>Texas Southern University</th>
<th>NCCU</th>
<th>Shaw University</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) Russian Federation</td>
<td>2) Republic of South Africa</td>
<td>2) Commonwealth of Australia</td>
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<td>2) The State of Israel</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) The State of Libya</td>
<td>3) Republic of Korea</td>
<td>3) Federative Republic of Brazil</td>
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<td>3) Republic of India</td>
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<td>4) Republic of Turkey</td>
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<td>4) Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic</td>
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<td>4) The State of Japan</td>
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<td>5) Democratic People’s Republic of Korea</td>
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<td>6) Syrian Arab Republic</td>
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<td>7) Federal Republic of Germany</td>
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<td>8) Arab Republic of Egypt</td>
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<td>9) People’s Republic of Bangladesh</td>
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<td>10) Republic of Guinea</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


Livingstone College

1) Republic of Kenya

COMMITTEES

Security Council
1st Disarmament & Int. Security
2nd Economic & Financial
3rd Social, Humanitarian & Cultural
6th Legal

OFFICERS

Secretary General
Deputy Secretary
Undersecretary General
Moderators, 1st – 6th Committees

TENTATIVE AWARDS

DISTINGUISHED STUDENT LEADERSHIP AWARDS

- Conference Leadership Award
- **Secretary General**
- Conference Leadership Award
- **Deputy Secretary**
- Conference Leadership Award
- **Under Secretary General**

DELEGATE AWARDS

- **Best Delegate**
- Peace and Disarmament Committee
- **Best Delegate**
- Economics and Trade Committee
- **Best Delegate**
- Humanitarian Concerns and Human Rights Committee
- **Best Delegate**
- International Law Committee
- **Best Member Performance**
- Security Council
- **Best Member or Delegate Performance Award**

MODERATOR AWARD

- **Best Moderator Award**

DELEGATE, MODERATOR, or SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBER AWARD
• Most Outstanding Overall Conference Performance Award

DELEGATION AWARD
• Best Overall Conference Delegation Award

TOPICAL AGENDA (Example)
NCCIIE MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE THEME: REFUGEES, IMMIGRATION AND MIGRATION: THE IMPACT ON NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY, REGIONAL SECURITY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

Security Council
1. Asymmetrical threats to United Nations peacekeeping operations
2. Global hostilities in and humanitarian concern
3. Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
4. Expansion of the number of permanent members to the Security Council
5. Rotation of the permanent five

First Committee [PEACE AND DISARMAMENT]
1. Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction
2. Prevention of an arms race in outer space
3. Advancing a worldwide nuclear weapons ban
4. Promoting humane refugee policies in the context of national security

Second Committee [ECONOMICS AND TRADE]
1. Promoting agricultural development, food security and nutrition
2. Contribution of migration and human mobility to sustainable development
3. Preventing climate change
4. Women in sustainable development
5. The role of refugees in national and transnational economic processes

Third Committee [HUMANITARIAN CONCERNS AND HUMAN RIGHTS]
1. Elimination of racism and xenophobia
2. Humanitarian concerns of national and transnational trade
3. Promotion of education and welfare of displaced persons
4. The advancement of women and children
5. Protections against discrimination and violence based on gender identity and sexual orientation (LGBT rights as part of human rights)

Sixth Committee [INTERNATIONAL LAW]
1. Advancing the study and teaching of international law
2. Promotion of a worldwide democracy
3. Enhancing the protection and security of diplomatic missions  
4. Strengthening the human rights protections of refugees and displaced persons

UNIVERSITY NAME HERE

RELEASE

AND

WAIVER OF LIABILITY

In consideration for the right to participate in the NCCIIE Model United Nations Conference, from, dates______________________________, I agree that neither Your University's Name Here, its trustees, employees, agents, nor servants shall be liable for personal injury or property damage sustained by me during or because of my participating in this activity.

I voluntarily assume full responsibility for any risks of loss, property damage or personal injury that may be sustained by me, or any loss or damage to property owned by me, as a result of my being participating in this activity. Thus, I do hereby forever release and discharge University Name________________________, its trustees, employees, agents, and servants from all such claims, demands, injuries, damages or causes of action.

I further state that there are no health-related reasons or problems which preclude or restrict my participation in this activity, and that I have adequate health insurance necessary to provide for and pay any medical costs that may be attendant as a result of injury to me.

This Release shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of North Carolina. If any term or provision of this Release shall be held illegal, unenforceable, or in conflict with any law governing this Release the validity of the remaining portions shall not be affected thereby.

In signing this release, I acknowledge and represent that I have read the foregoing, understand it and sign it voluntarily and that I am at least eighteen (18) years of age and fully competent.

______________________________  __________________________
Signature                          Date

______________________________
Printed Name
CONFERENCE INFORMATION

Registration
This year we will begin registration ……. (Please see conference schedule Program NCCIIE MUN Booklet MUN for additional details).

Computer Lab
There will be a small number of computers and printers available for delegates.
A limited number of computers are mostly available for delegates use during conference hours. Use is restricted to Model United Nations related business, including research, writing working papers, and printing documents as needed. Open to delegates throughout the conference services houses the computers lab available for delegates. Please being electronic devices (laptops, smartphone etc.).

Printing
Conference Services is able to print copies of MUN-related documents, such as working papers or background research.

Badge and Placards
Delegate(s) badges and placards can picked up at conference registration services.

Room Assignments/Waiver of Liability/Transportation assignments
Room assignment will be assigned at the hotel. Waiver of Liability has to be signed and collected before the conference.

GPA
Must have a 2.5 or higher

Document Generation for student absence from class
Check with coordinator

Conference Schedules
Will be posted in the North Carolina Consortium for International and intercultural Education Bulletin, handed out at registration.

Questions or Concerns?
Any additional questions of MUN policy or procedures can be answered by our faculty advisors at the conference.
FREQUENT QUESTIONS ASKED

WHAT IS A RESOLUTION?
A resolution is a document, international opinion, or a piece of international law that contains all the issues that your committee wants to solve and the proposed solutions to that issue. It’s called a resolution because that’s what the United Nations calls the documents they produce. All resolutions should be called a draft resolution before it is voted upon and then called a resolution after it is successfully passed during voting bloc. After a draft resolution has been voted on in voting bloc, it becomes a resolution (if it passes).

Who writes a resolution? Any delegate in the committee can write a resolution. The author of a resolution is called a sponsor. Most resolutions have multiple sponsors because it takes a group of countries to share good ideas and to come to a consensus. Some conferences allow delegates to sponsor multiple resolutions for each topic while others only allow delegates to sponsor one per topic.

WHAT ARE SPONSORS
Sponsors of a draft resolution are countries that support the resolution; they are bound to support it and vote in favor of it by virtue of being a sponsor. Usually, the list of sponsors is the list of the primary authors of the draft resolution. The dais removes the list of sponsors when the working paper is codified.

WHAT ARE SIGNATORIES
Signatories are similar to sponsors, except that they are not bound to support the document. “Signing on,” or becoming a signatory, means that you want the resolution to be debated and/or voted upon – no more, no less.

WHAT ARE PREAMBULAR / PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES
Preambular clauses (also known as “preambulatory clauses” or “pre-ams”) are the clauses that provide context, reasoning and justification for the operative clauses. They usually “set up the problem” or explain why the committee feels a need to act. They also usually get more specific and state why the committee feels a need to act in the specific way they’re going to. The first portion of the clause is italicized. Preambular clauses may not be amended or divided.

WHAT ARE OPERATIVE CLAUSES
Operative clauses are the parts of the resolution that actually do something. If you’re sending in peacekeepers, condemning a country’s actions, calling for a ceasefire, or allocating money, it takes place in the operative clauses. The first portion of the clause is underlined, and each operative clause is numbered.

WHAT ARE LIB-GUIDES
Lib-Guides
Lib-Guides is an easy to use Content Management System used by many thousands of libraries worldwide. Librarians use it to curate knowledge and share information by creating online Guides on any topic, subject, course, on any process, on anything. Create subject, course, or topic Guides. Chesnutt Library Lib-Guides are resources made available to delegates so that they may find resources, and print forms for position papers during the conference’s activities.
Your position paper should consist of a well-developed introduction and a summary of the position of your country on each of the topics to be discussed in your committee. It is important to remember that while you will have lots of information on your country’s you must discuss your country’s position on an international level, particularly including suggestions for policies and future action that could be taken.

• *Note: please choose at least 2 topics for your committee for MUN resolution proposal.*

• Please Note: Delegates who have not submitted a position paper by the specified deadline at the Conference will not be given consideration for awards to submit.

• **SUBMISSION PROCESS**

• PLEASE SEND EACH POSITION PAPER TO:
  • Committee Position Paper (Resolution) Advisor

• We request that each delegate submit the position papers to the committee advisor

**PLEASE GO TO:**
\[Model UN Conference Resources\] select

**CLICK LIBGUIDES**

Please complete evaluation form

**THANK YOU!**
Example of Completes Resolution

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
COMMITTEE: 3rd Social, Humanitarian & Cultural
SPONSOR: Pakistan (Author(s)
SIGNATORIES: United States (supporting countries)
Topic: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance

Reminding, all nations of widespread violence against women is happening globally. According to the World Health Organization, one in five women will be raped in her lifetime; in Columbia, one woman is killed by her partner/former partner every six days; women aged 15-44 are more at risk from rape and domestic violence than from cancer, motor vehicle accidents, war and malaria according to World Bank Data

Reaffirming, The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, the Beijing Platform for Action (emphasized funding to identify and mobilize programs for women) is the global policy for framework for gender equality and empowerment (make more confident or assertive; to give a greater sense of confidence or self-esteem; to give authority to) of women agreed upon by Governments at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995. Commitments on financing arrangements were made at the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly and in the United Nations Millennium Declaration in 2000.

Reaffirming, the implementation of past Resolution 1325 in 2000 which sought the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights laws that protect the rights of women (and girls) during and after conflicts.

Alarmed, that Angolan men feel a sense of frustration from their being economically depressed and/or disadvantaged by society while not being reintegrated into society that leads to further frustrations which in turn leads to alcohol and drug consumption and immediate violence against women.

Distressed, that the 27-year war has left an adverse effect on the entire nation and has contributed to an increase in gender violence in Angola and internationally/globally. With further dissatisfaction, there is compelling evidence that violence against women is severe and pervasive throughout the world and there is an urgent need to strengthen the advocacy of their Human Rights and Protection. As well as stressing, the importance of peace and security with efforts to increase their decision-making power in their daily domestic living.

Noting the need to:
1. Prevent, investigate, and punish acts of all forms of violence against women whether in the home, workplace, community or society or in situations of armed conflict.
2. Demand an immediate end to laws that discriminate against women.
3. Condemn violence against women and not invoke customs, traditions or practices in the name of religion or culture—mercy killings or honor killings; vaginal mutilations.
4. Abide by the established guidelines of The Geneva Conventions of August 1949 and Protocols in additional to the Geneva Conventions which prohibit rape in both international and internal conflicts.
RESOLUTION TEMPLATE

WRITE RESOLUTIONS (SUMMARIES) ACCORDING TO YOU TOPIC AGENDA IN YOUR COMMITTEE!

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
COMMITTEE: 2nd Economic & Financial (ASSIGNED COMMITTEE)
SPONSORS:  North Korea (AUTHOR) Yourself
SIGNATORIES: Russia (SUPPORTING COUNTRIES)
TOPIC: AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT, FOOD SECURITY, AND NUTRITION)

Reminding, (WHAT HAS ALREADY HAPPEN IN THE PAST)

Reaffirming, (WHAT THE UN HAS ALREADY DONE)

Reaffirming. (PAST RESOLUTIONS OR STATE THE PROBLEM)

Alarmed,  (STATE THE PROBLEM)

Distressed, (WHAT ARE YOU STRESSES ABOUT AND NEED FOR YOUR COUNTRY

NOTING the need to: (FACTS ON YOUR COUNTRY HERE)
1. PREVENT
2. DEMAND
3. CONDEMN
4. ABIDE

Please Note: Anything over 2 pages will not be read.
*Note: please choose at least 3 topics for your committee FSUMUN resolution proposal.
### Preambular Clauses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirming</th>
<th>Appreciating</th>
<th>Bearing in mind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Also bearing in mind</td>
<td>Believing</td>
<td>Calling attention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commending</td>
<td>Conscious</td>
<td>Deeply alarmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply appreciative</td>
<td>Deeply concerned</td>
<td>Deeply conscious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply disturbed</td>
<td>Desirous</td>
<td>Determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emphasizing</td>
<td>Expressing concern</td>
<td>Expressing its concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressing its regret</td>
<td>Expressing concern</td>
<td>Expressing its satisfaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressing its support</td>
<td>Having considered</td>
<td>Having examined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reaffirming</td>
<td>Realizing</td>
<td>Recalling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-emphasizing</td>
<td>Regretting</td>
<td>Reiterating its appreciation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reiterating its conviction</td>
<td>Reiterating its dismay</td>
<td>Stressing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stressing its desire</td>
<td>Strongly emphasizing</td>
<td>Strongly supporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking note</td>
<td>Taking note with satisfaction</td>
<td>Welcoming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples of Preambular Clauses:

*Guided* by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and recalling the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant human rights instruments, *[Note the broad reference to the Charter of the United Nations and all relevant international human rights instruments – often at the beginning of a resolution]*

*Reaffirming* the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and international law, in particular international human rights and humanitarian law, *[Note the specific references to international documents of particular relevance to the topic at hand, which in this case is gender equality]*

*Calling upon* the [Member State] to cooperate with the international community in order to achieve concrete progress with regard to human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to take immediate steps to ensure a free and fair electoral process which is transparent and inclusive, leading to a genuine democratic transition through concrete measures, *[Note the specific calls for a Member State in particular to take action broadly within their country]*

### Operative Clauses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acknowledges</th>
<th>Affirms</th>
<th>Affirms its confidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appeals</td>
<td>Appoints</td>
<td>Appreciates deeply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approves</td>
<td>Authorizes</td>
<td>Calls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calls for</td>
<td>Call upon</td>
<td>Calls once more upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commends</td>
<td>Condemns</td>
<td>Considers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declares</td>
<td>Declares its firm opposition</td>
<td>Declares its solidarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demands</td>
<td>Denounces</td>
<td>Deplores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determines</td>
<td>Encourages</td>
<td>Endorses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expresses concern</td>
<td>Expresses its appreciation</td>
<td>Expresses its deep concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expresses its full support</td>
<td>Expresses its gratitude</td>
<td>Fully supports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes with appreciation</td>
<td>Notes with interest</td>
<td>Notes with satisfaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proclaims</td>
<td>Reaffirms</td>
<td>Recalls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommends</td>
<td>Rejects</td>
<td>Renews its appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renews its request</td>
<td>Requests</td>
<td>Shares the concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stresses</td>
<td>Strongly condemns</td>
<td>Suggests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supports</td>
<td>Takes note</td>
<td>Takes note with satisfaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takes note with satisfaction</td>
<td>Urges</td>
<td>Welcomes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

*Requests* the States parties to the relevant instruments on weapons of mass destruction to consult and cooperate among themselves in resolving their concerns with regard to cases of non-compliance as well as on implementation, in accordance with the procedures defined in those instruments, and to refrain from resorting or threatening to resort to unilateral actions or directing unverified non-compliance accusations against one another to resolve their concerns;

[Note: Clause calls upon Member States that are party to specific agreements to adhere to guidelines and take action on implementation]*

*Strongly calls upon* [Government] to take urgent measures to put an end to violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, including the targeting of persons belonging to particular ethnic groups, the targeting of civilians by military operations, and rape and other forms of sexual violence, and to end impunity for such acts;

[Note: Clause calls upon a specific Government to end human rights violations in country]*

*Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of [issue] and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session;

[Note: Requests that the Secretary-General submit a report on a specific aspect of an issue for the next session]*

*Examples of the language, tone and structure of these clauses that can be used to begin preambular and operative clause*
## Points and Motions – What Do You Say?

### Answer Key to Handout I: What Do You Say?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>What do you say?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The delegate has a question regarding the rules of procedure.</td>
<td>Honorable Chair, (Country Name) has a point of inquiry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegate wishes to adjourn the meeting until next session. Usually used to adjourn for lunch or dinner.</td>
<td>Honorable Chair, (Country Name) moves to suspend debate for the purpose of lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegate wishes to yield time to points of information or questions from other delegates about the speech.</td>
<td>Honorable Chair, (Country Name) yields to points of information OR Honorable Chair, (Country Name) is open to questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegate wishes to tell the chair about a physical discomfort the delegate is experiencing (the inability to hear another delegate's speech, that the room is too hot, etc.).</td>
<td>Honorable Chair, (Country Name) has a point of personal privilege, we cannot hear the speaker, the room is too hot, etc…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegate wishes to suspend debate in order for a moderated or un-moderated caucus. The purpose and the length of the suspension need to be stated.</td>
<td>Honorable Chair, (Country Name) moves to suspend the meeting for the purpose of a moderated/ caucus to discuss landmines for 25 minutes, with a 1 minute speaking time. OR Honorable Chair, (Country Name) moves to suspend the meeting for an un-moderated caucus for 20 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegate wishes to end the debate on the topic. This topic can be returned to at a later time. Before going to a vote, two delegates must speak in favor of tabling the debate and two must speak against it.</td>
<td>Honorable Chair, (Country Name) moves to table the topic of landmines to be discussed at a later time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A delegate has just finished their speech. Another delegate would like to ask them a question about speech. (Please note, that a speaker must be open to questions.)</td>
<td>Honorable Chair, (Country Name) has a point of information for the delegate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The delegate feels that the chairperson has made an incorrect decision. The appeal must first be made in writing.</td>
<td>Honorable Chair, (Country Name) moves for an Appeal of the Chair (after a note has been accepted).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegate wishes to close the debate and move to voting.</td>
<td>Honorable Chair, (Country Name) moves for Closure of Debate on this topic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Point of Order - During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may raise a point of order with regard to the conduct of business. A point of order may interrupt a speaker. There is no debate on a point of order, so the Chair should immediately issue a ruling pertaining to the point of order according to the rules.

Point of Information - A delegate may raise a point of information to make inquiries to or request clarification from the Chair concerning parliamentary procedure or any other relevant questions pertaining to the business of the committee. A point of information cannot interrupt a speaker.

Point of Personal Privilege - A delegate may raise a point of personal privilege concerning a personal matter or the conduct of another delegate. The Chair should respond appropriately to the matter. A point of personal privilege cannot interrupt a speaker.

Point of Inquiry - During debate on a resolution or amendment, a delegate may raise a point of inquiry. The point of inquiry must be directed through the Chair and may be made only after the speaker has finished speaking, but before the speaker has yielded the floor. A point of inquiry cannot interrupt a speaker.

Motion to Adjourn - A delegate may offer a motion to adjourn the meeting at the end of the regular meeting of the committee or council. A motion to adjourn requires a second, and cannot interrupt a speaker. A motion to adjourn is not debatable, so the Chair should immediately call for a vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion (abstentions are considered "no" votes).

Motion to Suspend for a Caucus - During general debate on an agenda item, a delegate may offer a motion to suspend the meeting for the purpose of going into caucus to informally discuss the agenda item and prepare resolutions pertaining to the agenda item. A motion to suspend for a caucus requires a second, and cannot interrupt a speaker. A motion to suspend for a caucus is not debatable, so the Chair should immediately call for a vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion (abstentions are considered "no" votes).

Motion to Table the Topic
This motion tables a topic (ending debate on the topic) until it is reopened with a Motion to Reconsider. This motion can be used if you feel that enough has been said for now, and more could be said at a later time.

Motion to Reconsider
This motion is used to bring a resolution or topic that has been previously tabled back to the floor. It requires a previous topic to have been put aside.

Motion to Adopt by Consensus
Used in the very rare circumstance of a resolution being so good that everyone would vote in favor of it, this motion requests that the body adopt the resolution by consensus, meaning that no delegation would be casting a "no" vote, and the need for debate is removed. A delegation may abstain, but should one delegation object, the motion is out of order.

**Motion to Introduce a Friendly Amendment**

Similar to the "Consensus" motion above, this takes an Amendment that is under discussion and asks that it be passed straight away because no delegation will be voting against it. This is used commonly when an Amendment is, for example, correcting a spelling mistake.

**Motion to Introduce an Unfriendly Amendment**

This motion brings an amendment that has already been submitted to the Chair with the appropriate number of signatories to the floor for general debate and a vote when debate is closed on the resolution.

**Motion to Divide the House**

In the likely event of a vote being particularly close, or even a tie, this motion forces all of those who have not voted (or "abstained") to vote either for or against. This could lead to a success or a failure for the resolution.

**Motion to Divide the Issue**

In some cases, a delegate may approve of one particular part of a resolution and strongly disagree with another part. Dividing the Issue means that the sections of the resolution (as defined by the delegate) are debated, and voted upon, separately.

**Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair**

This motion appeals a decision of the Chair to the body. This motion requires the consent of a Secretary General and may be deemed out of order. If accepted by the Secretary General, the Chair and the Delegate shall each be given one minute to present their argument to the body.

**Motion to Evict**

Should a fellow delegate be making debate procedures difficult for all concerned, they may be evicted from the committee for a definite period. This motion requires at least one speaker for and against to proceed. The Chair must approve of this motion after hearing the arguments for and against before, the delegates are allowed to vote. A two-thirds majority is required because this is considered an important issue. Delegates cannot be evicted for more than 45 minutes at a time.

**Point of Inquiry**

To inquire about the proper method of procedure

**Point of Personal Privilege**
ADDITIONAL RULES FOR WHAT TO DO IN CAUCUSES

Speaker For, Speaker Against Simple Majority
Divides a resolution into individual or groups of operative clauses. Each is then voted on as if it were a separate resolution.

Important Question
Speaker For, Speaker Against Two-Thirds Majority
If a resolution is extremely critical, a delegate may motion to present it as an important question. If this motion is passed, the resolution requires a two-thirds majority, rather than a simple majority, to be passed.

Suspend the Meeting
Suspending the meeting means calling for a moderated or unmoderated caucus. When moving to suspend the meeting, delegates should specify the purpose for and length of the suspension. This motion requires an immediate vote.
Simple majority

Adjourn Meeting
Adjourning the meeting ends the committee session until the next session, which may be held the following year. The motion is most commonly made to end a committee session for the purpose of lunch or dinner. It requires an immediate vote.
Simple majority

Table Debate
This motion must not be confused with the motion to adjourn the meeting. Tabling debate ends debate on the topic. Delegates can table debate, move on to another topic and return to the first topic at a later time. Before going to a vote, two delegates must speak in favor of tabling debate and two speak against it. Two-thirds majority

Close Debate
Closing debate allows the committee to move into voting procedure. Once a delegate feels that his or her country’s position has been made clear, that there are enough draft resolutions on the floor and that all other delegates are ready, he or she can move for the closure of debate. Two delegates usually speak against the closure of debate. None speak for it.
Two-thirds majority

Appeal the Chair’s Decision
This motion is made when a delegate feels that the chairperson has made an incorrect decision. The appeal must first be made in writing. No vote

Right of Reply
A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may request a Right of Reply. The Right of Reply is requested by motioning for a Point of Personal Privilege immediately following the offensive speech. One may not interrupt a speaker with a
ANNUAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES

BENEFITS OF THE MODEL UNITED NATIONS SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

1) Federal Government Job Opportunities
2) Paid Internships-NGA
3) Model United Nations Conferences
4) Foreign Service Opportunities
5) International Travel Opportunities
6) Public Speaking/Debate skills
7) Graduate School Opportunities
8) Scholarships-Bacon House DACOR
   1) Federal Government Job Opportunities through the National-Geo-Spatial Agency
   2) Paid Internships for Students with the National-Geo-Spatial Agency (NGA)
   3) Annual Model United Nations Conferences
   4) Foreign Service Opportunities for students
   5) Graduate School Opportunities for students
   6) Scholarship Opportunities for students-Bacon House DACOR Foundation scholarships;
   7) Study Abroad Opportunities for students in: Russia; Africa (Cameroon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, South Africa); Mexico; Dominican Republic; Spain; England; and France;
   8) Student Research Competition
   9) Social and academic networking opportunities for students
NOTES